## HARRIS. One-Price, Square-Dealing, CLOTHIER, ST. LOUIS BLOCK,

MAIN STREET.

#### the MERCHANT SOME of

Tailoring fraternity seem to take exceptions to our remarks in former advertisements. Now, we have only this much to say: We do not wish to take the bread from the mouth of any per son who is "chasing the nimble six pence," but we have no spologies to make for any remarks we have made and hereby announce we are willing and anxious to prove to anyone desirous of proof that our Tailor-Made Clothing, for Style and Fit, are ahead of any of the productions of the merchant tailors who charge for good work and turn out a class of work inferior in t.t, inferior in in style, inferior in all points that go to make a nobby, well-fitting and goodwearing suit of clothes. Sorry, very sorry, Gentlemen, to tread upon your corns, but you know we state the truth.

Among the nevelties of this week's of two things especially "cheesy:" One a Black Diagonal Cheviot. Binding, Patch Pockets very We show them in Sacks and Frocks, and if you want a neat suit without taking chances of bankrupting yourself you cannot do better than on "Nigger Head" Cheviots. They are enough to make your mouth water, and you can't go astray if you buy one of

Those Fine Overcoats we have mentioned last as long in our stock as does a "June frost in sheol." People can readi ly appreciate a good thing, and they find on examining the stocks shown here in town how far superior ours are to any that are shown. Those English Box Coats, Strap Seams and Nobby Flannel Linings, are the "swell thing" just nowa They must be seen to be appreciated. We have just received one hundred of them by express.

We would like to add a word about our Children's Clothing. A very large excess of our sales has been on fine goods, leaving us over-stocked on cheap lines. In order to get this stock to its proper proportions we will for a week only offer cuts in low-priced goods. We name a few Specialties, which will be gobbled up at once, so take hold:

500 Pairs Children's Pants, 100 Suits Children's Clothing, 100 Suits Children's Clothing, 100 Suits Children's Clothing,

Not an article shown can be purchased elsewhere for anything like the price.

HARRIS The One-Price Clothier ST. LOUIS BLOCK. MAIN STREET.

# SILVER'S FIRM FRIENDS.

John Thompson, of the Chase National Bank, of New York, on Free Coinage.

Remonetization of Silver the Only Thing That Will Preventa Social Revolution.

Ex-Representative Bland Shows the Need of the Hour-Members of Congress Reminded of Their Duty.

St. Louis, Nov. 27 .- At the silver convention this morning Delegate Morse, of Coloado, introduced the following: Resolved, That the senators and representatives in ongress are hereby requested to establish a unit for the coinage of silver with the South American states that shall make silver coin pass current on a par with gold in all the Americas of the western hemisphere; that they also be requested to open negotiations with the congress of all the Americas now in session, for the building of a railroad from the United States and through the states of South America. After a lively discussion it was referred to the committee on resolutions. A number of resolutions were offered in rapid succession and all referred to the committee on resolutions.

A paper from John Thompson, vice-president of the Clase National bank of New York, was then read. It was the judgment of Thompson that the movement for a more of Thompson that the movement for a more liberal use of silver in our currency supply should be gradual. First secure the coinage of the maximum \$4,000,000 per month, and see the results produced under that augmented coinage. In his deliberate judgment this augmented coinage would pave the way for the adoption of free coinage by acclamation. The paper continued: "With the demonstization of silver began an era of contraction, not perhaps shown "With the demonetization of silver began an era of contraction, not perhaps shown by the aggregate figures of the outstanding currency, but by the disproportion between the increase of the currency and the business of the country, which has increased out of all proportion to the growth of an aggregate circulating medium. Of the mass of gold in the country since resumption some two hundred millions dollars is kept in the treasury, and actually no part of it is working currency; it is only drawn out when used for foreign shipment. Our working currency consists of legal tender notes, national bank notes, silver coin and silver certificates. The latter do not now increase as fast as the national bank notes are reas fast as the national bank notes are re-tired; therefore, it can be truthfully said that the stock of currency that does the work of the country is slowly but surely diminishing, while the business demands upon it are constantly increasing. Thus there have been two influences at work tend-ing to increase the pressuring power of ing to increase the measuring power of money in the United States, and the consetheir representatives have been restricted in amount, and kept on a gold basis by a policy that has favored a gold monometalic standard. The demonetization of silver has been and is a wicked preference given to the creditor over the debtor classes of our entire population, and it is this prefer-ence that is driving our middle classes into poverty and enabling the millionaires to multiply their millions. Nothing in my

opinion will save our people from social revolution so surely as the full remonetiza-tion of silver, and giving it all the advant-ages we now give to gold, both in law and in the ruling of our treasury department. The mono-gold standard is the stepping stone to anarchy—nay, it is more—it is a flight of stairs leading to a chamber of horrors, bankruptey, panic, suicide, repudiation, agrarianism and universal poverty among all real wealth producers, for whose welfare the best minds, the best statesmanship and the best representatives of all legitimat business interests should ever be enlisted. The following resolution offered by Jacks, of California, was received with cheers and referred under the rules: "Whereas, Wall referred under the rules: "Whereas, Wal street and eastern bond holders are now ac tually at work striving to elect a speaker for the approaching congress whose record is entirely opposed to the silver interests; whereas, representatives in congress should be the servants of the people; whereas, this great convention shows the unanimity of public opinion in the western and southern states and territories in favor of a freer coinage of silver; therefore, resolved, that the western and southern representatives in the western and southern representatives in congress be requested to support some friend of silver for the speakership of the present house of representatives, and that their refusal to do so would be a betrayal of the people, warranting their political death.'
The chairman then announced the conven The chairman then announced the convention would be addressed by Congressman R. P. Bland, of Missouri. Bland was re-

R. P. Bland, of Missouri. Bland was re-ceived with a storm of applause. In the course of his speech he said: "The free coinage of silver will settle the silver question and greatly relieve the poor. The only question with the bi-metalists in our country is whether we should at once recountry is whether we should at once repeal our demonetization laws or wait for
the concurrence of other powers including
Great Britain. It is a significant fact you
will scarcely find a man in public life today who will assume the responsibility of
contending for a single gold standard. I
am in favor of paddling our own canoe in
this, as well as all other subjects. If we
have enacted bad laws, let us repeal them;
especially should we repeal the law that
had been so universally condemned as the
demonetization act of 1873. No matter
whether the interested few who engineered whether the interested few who engineered this legislation meant well or not, it was practically a fraud upon congress and the American people.' Bland spoke at some length of business depression and financial panic following the legislation of 1873, and added: "It is not claimed that the demonetization of silver alone caused this panic; there were

other contractions of the currency in progress, but the probabilities are had we left the mint open to the free coinage of silver there would have been a constitutional and heavy increase in the coinage of silver dollars to counteract the effect of paper con-traction. On the continent, to the south traction. On the continent, to the south of us and to the west, in Asia, there are 800,000,000 of people who use only silver as money. They are the best customers for the manufacturers and the chief source of foreign trade. We ought to have this trade

foreign trade. We ought to have this trade and proper legislation on the silver question will greatly aid us in securing it. By the free coinage of silver and gold New York an not London or Paris would be the money centre for the exchanges of the world After listening to a paper on the silver question from Thomas Jordon, editor of the New York Mining Record, the convention took a recess. took a recess.

The convention reassembled at 2:30 and

listened to Judge Morris Richards and Conlistened to Judge Morris Richards and Congressman Symmes, of Colorado. Symmes referred to the article from John Jay Knox in which Knox took a position adverse to the sentiments of the convention, and said: "This is the man who advised congress to demonetize silver from 1870 to 1873, because, as he argued, an American dollar exceeds by 3 per cent, the standard of gold, and will not circulate but will be exported for recoinage." Congressman Symmes was followed by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, whose remarks evoked frequent outbursts of applause. The senator's adoutbursts of applause. The senator's address was an off hand talk and seemed to dress was an off hand talk and seemed to suit the delegates better than the printed papers to which they had previously listened. In the course of his remarks Stewart said nations have tried lead, iron and copper, but mally all civilized and semi-civilized people have decided on silver. The use of silver is prehistoric. The first we heard of the use of silver was as money, while gold was first used as an ornament, and later as was first used as an ornament, and later as money. For three thousand years or more these have been the metals out of which money could be manufactured. I say, as long as a dollar can be manufactured out of a given quantity of silver or gold, it makes no difference to the owner what bullion he has. With either he can get a dollar, and with that dollar buy the same amount of labor or property. There is nothing like the scarcity of money. Poverty, inability to pay debts, inability to support a family will make men cowards. The creation of the great middle classes of England was brought about by the discovery of gold in Mexico and South America. Free silver in Europe was the cause of people having some money and becoming independent. The farmers of our country today, in consequence of the machinations of the money kings and gold monometallists, are lessing the undergondence of the stream of the contract of the money kings and gold monometallists, are lessing the undergondence of the farmers for the country the contract of the money kings and gold monometallists, are lessing the undergondence of the farmers of the country the contract of the contract of the money kings and gold monometallists, are lessing the undergondence of the farmers of the country to the country the co ple having some money and becoming independent. The farmers of our country today, in consequence of the machinations of the money kings and gold monometallists, are losing the independence of character for which they have been noted. Their mortgages are making them cowards. I will not stop to explain how this silver demonetization fraud was committed; there was no discussion in the senate, not a word, not a suggestion in the senate, not a word, not a suggestion in the senate that a dollar was to be omitted. There is nothing in the record of the senate to show how that dollar got out. The conferences of the committee do not show it, but we find the fact to be that silver was omitted. I call upon the people to explain how it occured. There is \$25,000,000 of national debt we know of, and it is estimated there is at least three times as much other debt—county, municipal corporation, etc.—making a hundred thousand millions in all. Two millions of gold and silver was being manufactued a month. People had a right to rely on that. Now this scheme cut off one half of that supply, and the debtor is bound by urging that there be a plain demand upon congress to remonetize silver, no dallying, no compromise, but a straight demand. "Meet the creditor," he said, "face to face, for if you must yield him your property, you might as well do it now as in the future."

The report of the committee on resolutions was read, recommending a memorial

The report of the committee on resolu-The report of the committee on resolutions was read, recommending a memorial to congress demanding the passage of laws fixing the coinage value of gold at twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, and silver at 412½ grains, standard fineness; the purchase of at least \$4,000,000 of silver bullion each month, and the free unlimited coinage of silver and gold on full and equal privilege under the coinage laws. After some discussion these resolutions were recommitted for correction.

"Calamity" Weller, of Iowa, dissented from the views of the other members of the from the views of the other members of the committee and presented a minority report, in which he asked an endorsement of the act of congress of 1834, by which six per cent of the material was taken out of the gold dollar coin; also an endorsement of the legislation which made the silver dollar of 385 8-10 grains, nine-tenths fine, equivalent to 4124 grains nine-tenths fine, equivalent to 4124 grains nine-tenths fine, exprise lent to 41234 grains, nine-tenths fine, a dollar before the law and and in all courts of record in limited payments. This, he stated, would demonstrate faith in the correctness of the conclusions of the supreme court, that the material of which propers is court, that the material of which money i composed has nothing whatever to do with properties imparted by congress, and will become a demonstration of the purpose to finally reach a financial system which shall be as purely national as the constitution, and also a wise and patriotic element in the final solution of the vexed tariff question.

After the reading of a telegram from the president of the industrial league at Washington, urging unlimited coinage of silver, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

#### MINERAL LAND CONVENTION. Delegates Who Will Represent This

County at Encore Hall Tuesday. The delegates from this county to the last meeting of the Mineral Land convention met last evening and added several gentlemen to their number. The convention meets on Tuesday at Encore Hall, at 2 p. | be a credit to the state. He is deeply interm. The following is a full list of the Lewis and Clarke delegation:

Moses Emanuel, C. B. Vaughn, Geo. B. Foote, J. B. Wilson, John Keating, James W. Carpenter, R. C. Wallace, Henry Klein, Chas. Rinda, E. D. Wm. Hickey, C. K. Wells, John Shober, Clarence Kinna, P. H. Constans, Wm. Coyne, Ed Zimi Henry Jurgens. Niel Vawter. Joseph Davis, A. M. Thornburgh, John T. Murphy, John Steinbrenner, Jacob Sweitzer, Samuel Word. Albert Kleinschmidt, James Sullivan, L. H. Hershfield, R. P. Barden, Ben Price, Mike Burns, A. K. Prescott, M. M. Holter, W. E. Cox, Thomas, G. Merrill mbers of the house and state senate from Lewis and Clarke county.

Work of the Life Saving Service, Washington, Nov. 27.—The annual report of the general superintendent of the life territory from President Arthur. He will saving service shows at the close of the fiscal year the establishment embraced 225 there he will be addressed as the Hon. Gilstations. The work of the service during bert A. Pierce, the newly elected United the year was as follows: Number of disas- States senator from the state of North Daters, 528; value of property involved, \$6,416,775; value of property saved, \$5,634,440; number of persons involved, 3,426; number of persons lost, 42; number of persons succeed, 326.

### Dorsey's Cattle to be Sold.

DENVER, Nov. 28 .- The entire herd of cattle of nearly 15,000 head, belonging to ex-Senator Dorsey in northern New Mexico, are advertised to be sold, at a mortgagee's sale at Clayton, N. M., Dec. 2, to satisfy a promissory note given George R. Swallow for \$54,080, together with interest amounting to \$10,800 and costs and expenses of the sale.

THE DEATH RECORD. Harrisburo, Pa., Nov. 28.-Jacob Thaldemon, ex-minister to Sweden, is dead aged 66 years,

It is rumored in London that the relations between Germany and the Vatican have been ruptured.

# WANTS A CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Carter Finds His is Not the Kind He Should Present to Con-

gress

Only One Member From the Four New States Whose Papers are Correct.

to Join Hands With the Northwest on the Irrigation Question

Washington, Nov. 27.-[Special.]--Representative Hansbrough is the only member of congress from the new states who has the proper certificate of election. His certificate is signed by the governor and secretary of the state; the others have certificates from the governors and sectetaries of the territories. Mr. Carter to-day telegraphed to the secretary of Montani for the proper certificate, and received a reply to the effect that Gov. Toole refused to sign it, for the reason that there was no authority of law for such action on his part. The secretary sent him a certificate signed by himself. Mr. Carter said in regard to the matter to-night: "I hold a certificate issued by the territorial canvassing board, but upon closer examination of the law I concluded that the enabling act contemplated the issuance of a certificdte to the representatives and senators by the governor and secretary of state of the new states, I have to-night telegraphed Gov. Toole, calling his attention to section 24 of the enabling act and I am satisfied he will sign and forward my certificate without delay. The certificate from the canvassing board may be sufficient, but I thought best to have another signed by the present state

The section referred to by Mr. Carter says in regard to senators and representatives: 'And the governor and secretary of state of such proposed state shall certify the election of senators and representatives in the anner required by law.

The law says the clerk of the house shall place the names of members on the roll when their credentials show that they were regularly elected." Mr. Carter does not believe that Gov. Toole is withholding his signature for political reasons, but because he believes that the law does not require him to sign the certificate.

[Mr. Carter was evidently misinformed Mr. Carter was evidently misinformed as to the governor's action, as will be seen by reference to our local news columns. Gov. Toole issued the certificate under the act quoted by Mr. Carter. That act uses the words "in the manner required by law."
There is no "manner required by law" in
the Montana statutes, and the governor's
certificate is of doubtful validity. But Gov. Toole holds that Mr. Carter is elected and is entitled to his seat.-ED. INDEPEND-ENT.

Representative Wilson received notice to day that his certificate, duly attested, had been forwarded to the clerk of the house. Messrs. Pickler and Gifford expect to receive their certificates to-morrow.

### The Dakota Senators.

There are many of people in Washington who watched with interest the election of a second United States senator in North Dakota, and there was some surprise that so dark a horse as Mr. Casey should win. The result is generally attributed to Alex. McKenzie's fine work. Representative Hansbrough said: "If it is as reported that Mr. Johnson received the caucus nomination, it was a great nristake not to elect him. A party nomination should be respected. I am acquainted with Mr. Casey, and know him to be an elegant gentleman, and he will ested in irrigation matters, which is one of the subjects that mostly concerns our state."

The Evening Capital has the following story concerning one of Dakota's senators. Several years ago, back in 1873, there was a rather oldish looking young man employed in the secretary's office of the senate. He was under 30 years of age, but hard study and hard work on newspapers had made him look his age and older. He was a quiet sort of a chap, dignified and reserved, and among his intimate friends only was he called "Gil" Pierce. His duty as assistant journal clerk threw him incontact with the senators, and he made many friends among them. At the end of the session the quiet and unobtrusive young man resigned his position and a few days later his former companions learned that he had received an appointment on the editorial staff of the Chicago Inter Ocean. A few years after that he was in Washington again, this time to receive the appointment of governor of Dakota be in Washington again in a few days, and

### The Speakership Problem

Representative Hansbrough is of the opinion that it makes little difference which side of the speakership contest the new state delegations take. They will be accorded a due share of attention by the republican majority anyway. The states, he claims, must be recognized, and while the five qotes stand together on all other questions, the fact that they did not vote in caucus for whoever may be the coming man will not effect them. Mr. Hansbrough is not a Reed man and his opinions are shared by the other members of the western delegation. Representative Wilson, of Washington, is rather inclined to get on the band wagan, and thinks if he could name a winner and stick to him, it would be better for his section, si

The members think the new men will be recognized, even if they don't vote for the

#### All Want Irrigation.

The new state members have had several meetings to consider the subject of irrigation. All the states want irrigation. The Dakotas want artesian well irrigation, Montana, Washington and Idaho are looking for irrigation by a pipe system from high mountain streams. The members say they want money for carrying on this work, and their conferences have been with a view of seeing how best this result could be obtained. The Kansas members are sure to be with them, and that state wants the artesian system tried on the unbaked prairie of Kansas. The subject of irrigation will be one of great importance be-

fore the coming session Thomas McDonnell was to-day appointed postmaster at St. Peter, Cascade county, Mont., and W. S. Johnson at Colton Whiteman county, Washington.

## UNION PACIFIC'S NEW DEAL.

All Arrangements Completed for Taking

In the Denver & Fort Worth. Boston, Nov. 27.-The negotiations beween President Adams, of the Union Pacific, and the Denver, Texas and Forth Worth people has resulted in an agreement for the formation of a corporation to be known as the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railway, which will absorb the Fort Worth road and the Colorado lines of the Union Pacific, except the old South Park road, now known as the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison. The basis of the new company will be the same as that of the Oregon Short Line Consolidated company. The Union Pacific will put in the Colorado Central. Denver, Marshall & Boulder, Cheyenne & Northern, etc., but will issue no new securities and assume no new obligations. The new company will operate about 1,400 miles, from Cheyenne and Denver to the Gulf of Mexico.

Another Transcontinental Deal. NEW YORK, Nov. 27.-It was stated to night that the directors of the Denver & Rio Grande held a meeting to-day at which an important decision was made affecting transcontinental traffic. It was voted to make their road standard guage from Canmake their road standard guage from Canyon City to Grand Junction, to which
point the Rio Grande Western is about
completed, to connect the Denver & Rio
Grande system. This movement will give
the Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads a direct route over less
grades and a shorter distance than any
other route to San Francisco. The amount
that must be expended to complete the arrangements is from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000,
and it was voted at to-day's meeting.

streets, barring approach to the burned district must be expended to complete the arrangements is from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000, and it was voted at to-day's meeting.

The Captain Was Drunk.

Ashery Park, N. J., Nov. 27.—The bark Germania, loaded with empty oil barrels and rags, was wrecked to-night at Long Branch. Before the life line could be shot to her, the vessel's spars went overboard and she quickly went to pieces and disappeared. Five sailors were rescued, but Capt.

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Streets, barring approach to the burned district. Guards are stationed at the stores partially cleaned out to prevent thieves from taking what is left. No one is permitted to pass the guards without a permit from the city clerk.

Through the associated charities many families were furnished lodging last night, rations of hot soup, crackers and bread being served to all in need of food. As soon as some plan for assistance can be devised, the work of providing for the destitute families will progress rapidly.

Among the heavier losses are P. Mower Brosses, \$100,000; Stuen block, \$50,000; Spinpeared. Five sailors were rescued, but Capt. Windhorst and eight sailors were drowned. When the vessel struck the captain, it is said, was drunk. He drew a revolver to shoot the man at the wheel, when a wave swept him into the sea. The bark sailed from Stettin Sept. 30 for New York.

## Fate of a Smuggler.

DETROIT, Nov. 27 .- Harry M. Durant, captain of the smuggling steamer Emma, whose fight with the revenue officers and sensational escape near Sandbeach created so much excitement over a year ago, was tried in the United States court to-day and convicted. Judge Brown gave him a sentence of seven months in the house of correction and \$5,000 fine. As Durant cannot pay the fine, it means one month's more imprisonment, when he will be released as a poor debtor, his boat having already been

### Cattlemen Want Time.

CALDWELL, Kan., Nov. 27 .- At a special meeting of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock association held to-day, a lengthy memorial was prepared to be presented to Presi dent Harrison, stating the great inconvex ience and financial disaster that would follow the enforcement of Secretary Noble's order to vacate June 1, 1890, and praying for further time; that they may dispose of their cattle gradually and not produce a panic in the live stock market by throwing their cattle on the market at once.

## The Loss at Leechburg. LEECHBURG, Pa., Nov. 27.-A conservative

estimate of the loss by last night's fires is \$150,000 to \$175,000; insurance \$75,000. It is supposed to have originated from natural gas. Twenty or more homeless families were cared for last night and definite arrangements will be made to house them to-day. The population of Leechburg is

### Draws the Color Line.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 27.-The governor of South Carolina in his annual message to the legislature recommends separate accommodations on railroads for whites and blacks, an amendment of the civil rights laws passed by the republicans in 1878, and the collection and preservation by the state of all confederate flags.

#### Indicted for Murder, NEW YORK, Nov. 27,-'The grand jury this afternoon returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Mrs. Hannah B. Southworth, who killed Stephen Pettus. She was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

President and Cashier Arrested. PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.-Warrants were is sued this morning for the arrest of W. W. Young, president, and John Herr, cashier of the defunct St. Lawrence bank, on the charge of embezzlement, for receiving money, knowing the bank was insolvent.

#### Bad for the Farmers. Washington, Nov. 27.-Protracted rains

and the present floods have disheartened the Virginia farmers. Corn is rotting in the fields and the ground is so wet it cannot be

Harry Brown, of New York, speculated in Michigan iron mines and lost \$50,000 which belonged to Marcus Brown, his father, a shirt manufacter. The father has as-

# M'CARTHY THE VICTOR

The American Whips Nolan and Captures the World's Championship in Seven Rounds.

The Englishman's Anxiety to Have the Mill Over Loses Him the Fight.

Contributions Pour Into Lynn for Those Made Homeless By the Great Fire.

New York, Nov. 27.-The fight between Cal McCarthy, of Jersey City, and Mike Nolan, of England, fought for the featherweight charapionship of the world, took place this evening near New York. Nolan vas over-auxious and went at McCarthy fiercely from the start, while Mac adopted the Dempsey tactics and let his opponent do all the fighting. He never lost an opportunity, however, to get in a good blow, and drew first blood in the first round. He succeeded in landing several other good blows in the next few rounds, but Nolan dodged the hardest ones. In the sixth round Nolan forced the fighting very fiercely, and Mc-Carthy braced up and fought him almost to a standstill. In the seventh round both fought hard, and McCarthy ended the bat-tle by swinging a left-hander on Nolan's jaw, knocking out several of the English-man's teeth. Nolan was not knocked out, but threw up one hand for McCarthy to stop, and then spat out his teeth. The fight was given to McCarthy.

#### LYNN'S BIG FIRE.

Figuring Up the Losses and Providing for the Homeles

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 27.-Manufacturers are of the opinion that the total loss at Lynn is nearly \$5,000,000; the number of buildings burned, 296, of which forty-six are brick blocks and 112 wooden buildings used for business purposes; 162 dwellings occupied by 164 families. The number of laboring people thrown out of work is estimated at

The city is patrolled by the militia. Two hundred and fifty men are on duty, stationed at the entrance of one of the ruined streets, barring approach to the burned dis

Bros., \$100,000; Stuen block, \$50,000; Brown, \$40,000; Arthur Fuller, \$60,-000; Bartlett & Co., \$60,000; C. & D. C. Buff-gum, \$75,000; Breede, \$75,000; Mord, \$40,000, Earle, \$40,000; Savings institution, \$50,000; V. K. & A. B. Jones, \$75,000; Tapley & Co., \$40,000; E. H. Asheroft, \$50,000; E. E. El-der, \$40,000

The insurance adjusters present an esti-mate of the total insurance on the burned property of two and three-quarter millions. The insurance is practically a total loss, there being but little salvage. The Lynn Daily Item was the first to erect its little office on the site of its former office with the sign, "Daily item office all ready for busi-ness." T. W. Breed, who lost the largest of his three factories, says most of the manufacturers will rebuild here, and before many months we shall see the city as prosperous as before the fire.

Revised figures of the buildings destroyed

so far as known are forty-two ings, 112 wooden stores and factories, and 142 dwelling houses. One hundred and sixty-two families are homeless and eighty-seven shoe manufacturing establishments are Shortly after noon the mayor called to

order a meeting of citizens desirous of aid-ing the sufferers. Telegrams offering assistance in cash or anything else were received from Boston and a number of neighboring towns. A committee was appointed to make a report of the probable loss, the number of people deprived of employment, and the length of time that would clapse before they could again get to work. A subscription list was started and generous contributions

### A BLIZZARD COMING.

Reports From Many Sections of Snow and High Winds, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The signal office

says the general storm now prevailing over the country east of the Mississippi has increased greatly in intensity and danger from gales on the lakes will be much enhanced by the severe character of the cold wave. The indications, the officer said tonight, resembles closely the conditions that existed the night preceding the great blizzard out in Dakota. The thermometer is down 14 below zero, and will go away down to-night.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 28.-A dispatch from Litchfield, Minn., says a genuine blizzard set in there this morning. Snow fell to a depth of three inches and is drifting

Buffalo, Minn, reports a heavy snow this morning, which at 8 o'clock had reached a depth of six inches, when it changed into

New York, Nov. 27.—Advices from the north all tell of severe weather. At Toronto the gale is terriflic. One vessel has gone ashore and several lives were lost, while a fleet of londed schooners anchored in the bay awaiting wharf room are fast going to pieces. Through the Mohawk valley sev-eral inches of snow has fallen.

### Celebrating a Victory.

Denver, Nov. 26.-The famous Bonneybel ase, which has been on trial in the United States district court the past sixteen days, came to an end at 10 o'clock to-night, giv ing to Bonnybel a verdict for the second time. The case is famous among mining throughout the country for the reason that millions of money depend upon the verdict. Reports from Aspen are to the effect that the city is wild over the verdict and in Denver wine is flowing like water at all the hotels at the expense of the Bonnybel owners.